(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकट स्वामी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) दिनांक 8-12-94 को सरकार ने गिनिंग प्रेशिंग, कपास गिनिंग तथा प्रेसिंग फैक्टरियों की वस्त्र मिलों द्वारा रखी जाने वाली कपास पर स्टाक सीमा लगाई थी । ऐसा कपास की जमाखोरी को रोकने के लिए किया गया था । जबकि दिम्बर, 94 से जनवरी, 95 तक कपास तथा सूती यार्न की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई, इनमें जनवरी से फरवरी, 95 तक स्थिर प्रवृति देखी गई ।

(घ) उपरोक्त (ग) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) तथा (च) जब कि दिसम्बर, 1994 से जनवरी, 95 तक लघु, मध्यम तथा बड़े स्टेपल सहित कपास की विभिन्न किस्मों की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई, इनमें जनवरी से फरवरी 1995 तक कमी की प्रवृति देखी गई ।

Export of Textiles

1219. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated export of textiles during the current year and how it compares with the last 3 years performance;

(b) what are the envisaged benefits due to GATT for textiles exports and actual accrual therefrom;

(c) what are the reasons for the increase in textiles exports;

(d) the details of the items of textiles exported in the current year indicating the monetary earnings for each item;

(e) what s the component of polyster and viscose in overall textile exports; and

(f) what is the position of international competition vis-a-vis Indian exports?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Exports of textiles during the last three years and estimated exports during the current year are given below:—

	In US Million Dollars
1991-92	5796.84
1992-93	6599.62
1993-94	7973.91
1994-95	8073.85
(April—Jan)	

(b) The agreement in Textiles and Clothing (ATC) included in the final Act of the Uruguay Round, envisages complete integration of the textile sector into the multilateral framework of GATT/WTO at the end of a 10 year transition period. The 10 year transition period is divided into 3 stages of 3 years, 4 years and 3 years respectively. At the commencement of each of these 3 stages, products accounting for 16 per cent, 17 per cent and 18 per cent respectively will stand integrated into the GATT. The remaining 49 per cent will be integrated at the end of the 10 years transition period. Existing growth rates for products subject to quota restriction would be increased by 16 per cent, 25 per cent and 27 per cent respectively at the beginning of the first, second and third stages respectively.

By virtue of these provisions of the ATC, all textile exporting countries would get greater access, in stages, in the markets of the importing

countries under the MFA. However, because of the back-loading of the ATC, a major portion of the benefits is estimated to accrue in the later half of the transition period.

(c) Some of the reasons for the increase in exports include expansion and diversification of productive capacity, export of value added items, liberalisation and simplification of the Policy and Procedures for exports and the various promotional activities carried out by the Councils.

(d) The Item-wise exports of textile items during April 94—January '95 are given below:—

Value in US Million Dollars

(*Provisional*)

(i) Readymade garments .	3505.94
(ii) Cotton textiles . .	2309.01
(iii) Woollen textiles . .	151.11
(iv) Silk textiles . . .	242.71
(v) Man-made fibre textiles .	597.71
(vi) Handicrafts . . .	1128.51
(vii) Jute	95.62
(viii) Coir	43.24
TOTAL	8073.85

(e) The component of polyester and viscose in the total export of Synthetic and Rayon Textiles are approximately 69.1 per cent and 26.4 per cent respectively.

(f) Despite competition from other textile and garment producing countries, our exports have been increasing steadily.

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलों को हुई हानि और उसके द्वारा अर्जित लाभ

1220. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की उन मिलों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनमें 1994 के अंत तक लाभ हुआ है अथवा हानि हुई है ?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकट स्वामी) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Textile agreement between India and European Union

1221. SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI:
SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a textiles agreement has been signed between India and the European Union; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement and how far it will be beneficial to our country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government have signed textile agreement with the E.C. The salient features of the Agreement are as follows:

(i) All restrictions on our exports of handloom and cottage industry products have been removed.

(ii) Over and above the existing flexibilities, exceptional flexibility of 7,000 tonnes per year for the period 1995 to 1997 and 8,000 tonnes for the period 1998 to 2004 have been provided.

In order to accommodate some of the concerns of the EC, India has agreed to give phased tariff liberalization and limited market openings schedule for certain textile items at varying for rates periods commencing from 3 to 7 years.